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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, SEPTEMBER 9, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EVERY day muſt convince all reflecting men, more and more, of the dangerous nature of democracy. The proceedings at Litchfield, (Connecticut) on the ſixth of Auguſt, were very ſtrange and alarming. Mr. *Champion*, a venerable miniſter of the goſpel, aged ſeventy-ſeven years, was ſeized by one *Smith*, and hindered from entering his own pulpit. The editor of the Evening Poſt, ſays, that Smith "ſeized Mr. Champion by *the throat;*" but this does not appear in the account given by the Litchfield Monitor. It is only ſaid, that he "ſeized him." Admit that he ſeized him by the *arm*, it was ſuch impudence and outrage, as only democracy can commit.

The favorite of Mr. Jefferſon, *Abraham Biſhop*, was preſent; and is reported to have compoſed the addreſs which Smith delivered on the occaſion. Biſhop has a great facility at making orations, and is not backward to employ his talent. Little had been heard of him and *Barlow* for ſome time paſt. It appears that the former is ſtill alive and active. Having paſſed, in earlier years, for a monk, he now enlightens the world by his improvements in ſcience and politics.

Bad as the *Cheethamites* are, they are not ſo bad as their few, ſcattered brethren in Connecticut. They have not as yet "ſeized" any clergyman, young or old. Their chief ſtudy is to obtain and keep offices. So long as they can do this, they are quiet, and wonder why any body ſhould make a racket. They have endeavored to mangle characters now and then, when perſons ſtood in their way of promotion; but have offered no bodily violence. They are growing more mild and complaiſant; foreſeeing, no doubt, that their reign is at an end. Their laſt attempt was in the far-known COALITION by which, inſtead of gaining ſtrength, they have incurred univerſal contempt. The manner in which they have treated the principal men with whom they pretended to coaleſce, is an irreſiſtible proof of their ingratitude and baſeneſs. The low ſtate of the *Cheethamites* may have operated to excite the reſentment of the Litchfield democrats, and cauſed them to inſult the aged and venerable Champion. Diſappointment often drives men to deſperation.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"THE *Cheethamites* are ſo induſtrious and ſecret in working, that it is impoſſible to know the variety and extent of their ſchemes. I have been told that they have a pamphlet now in circulation againſt Gov. LEWIS; but whether it is one entirely new, or a collection of the eſſays written by thoſe *aſſes*, "Narrator," "Watchman," &c. laſt ſummer, I cannot tell. I have never ſeen the pieces under the ſignature of "Polybius," (ſaid to be Tunis Wortman, eſq.) who is certainly one of the moſt diligent writers belonging to the faction; inſomuch that I have heard it propoſed that a K ſhould be ſubſtituted for the T in his name, and he be called WORKMAN.

"I am rather of opinion, that the report of the *Cheethamites'* propoſing A. S. for the next governor, is not well founded. The office may be offered to him by way of ſham, as was done to another, on the laſt occaſion. If I am not miſtaken, he is not that ſupple tool which would ſuit the views of the faction, and would enter into no poſitive ſtipulations. He is, beſides, in a very honorable ſtation which he may be unwilling to relinquiſh for calumny and abuſe. Only a few months would elapſe before the *American Citizen* would open his batteries upon him. Though this inſtead of degrading would exalt him, as in the caſe of Gov. Lewis, yet moſt men are fond of a quiet life.

"You know how great an advocate I am for the promotion of perſons who have ſerved well; and therefore will not be ſurpriſed at my ſaying, that the *Cheethamites* ought to take up the preſent lieutenant-governor. He will not, however, be the object of their choice. I doubt whether they will [illegible] him in his preſent ſubordinate ſtation. Honeſty cannot mix with roguery, nor a deſire for the public good favor the deſigns of thoſe who ſtrive to put themſelves at the head of the ſtate.

"It is utterly denied by ſome that Mr. Fox declared, before the emperor of France, Mr. Jefferſon to be "the greateſt ſtateſman in the world." I think thoſe who deny have probability on their ſide, conſidering the underſtanding of Mr. Fox, and the great man with whom he was converſing. I will not ſay any thing deciſively, until I hear further about the matter.

"I am much gratified in hearing that the warm diſpute between Dr. *Crouſe* and Capt. *Holt* is in the way of being amicably ſettled. The thing has made a great noiſe, and direful conſequences were feared from the mettle of the two gentlemen. If the captain does not hereafter call the doctor an "empiric," but, as he ought to be called, Dr. *John M. Crouſe;* and if the doctor does not call the captain "*dat puppy*"—ſay that he is "*mat of de touſan tollars*"—and that "*his ſkult is ſo tam tick, dat no meticine can com py de tiſorder*"—they will, probably, live in peace. To be telling the injuries which each may

conceive himself to have received, would be as great an absurdity as reading the declaration of independence on the fourth of July. Two men cannot be said to be friends, who are now and then calling one another hard names and clapping their fists to one another's nose.

"I have not yet read the original draught of the declaration of independence said to be made by Mr. Jefferson, further than to see that it is not the same which was reported by the committee and adopted by congress. I am surprised that the *Cheethamites* ever published it. I have known a school-master frequently employed to draw wills, deeds, &c."

Selected.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Association, Blount's Conspiracy and General Miranda's Expedition.

IN the history of conspiracy and secret combination, of those which have affected the United States, there are none of so extraordinary a nature, as the three above mentioned. 1st. The Kentucky Spanish Association, was formed about 1785 or 1786, continued until 1790; but how much longer is uncertain. Its general supposed object, was the separation of Kentucky and the western territory from the United States, to add them to the Spanish monarchy. 2d. The conspiracy of Governor Blount, was a plan projected in 1796, in conjunction with the British government, to invade the Spanish territories from Canada, aided by men enlisted within the United States, and by the Indians. 3d. The scheme of General Miranda, whatever it may be, is before this time either partly executed or defeated. The only authentic documents which have been published respecting it are, a letter from Stephen Sayre, which appeared in the Richmond, (Virginia) Enquirer some months since, and the memorials lately published of Samuel G. Ogden, and William S. Smith of New-York, to Congress.

Every circumstance which is clothed with the veil of mystery, naturally excites a greater degree of curiosity than incidents of more magnitude when open to the public eye. It therefore not unfrequently happens that events of the former description are scrutinized more deeply, and in general terminate with more publicity to all concerned, than if the mask of secrecy had never been used. But the Kentucky Spanish association forms an exception to this remark. Twenty years have elapsed since the formation of this plan, which originated in the woods of Kentucky, to place the western territories under the dominion of Spain, and although a majority of the respectable inhabitants then residing in the state, are said to have combined for that purpose, yet their scheme was conducted with such secrecy and fidelity, that the particulars are at present only known to a very few individuals, with the exception of the parties immediately concerned. It would for us have ever remained buried in oblivion, were we convinced that all the agents of it had entirely abandoned their idea of effecting a division of the United States to the interest of some foreign power. But believing from various circumstances, that although the first plan has been long since dismissed, another scheme is in agitation; we deem it our duty to lay before the public such general facts as have come within our knowledge, and which we are authorised to say may be substantiated in a court of justice. The conspiracy of Blount, and the late expedition of Miranda, in our opinion, may be traced to the same source, and are only similar speculations planned to a different direction. When we say they originated from the same source, we do not mean, however, to insinuate, that the members of the first association had a part in the two latter. On the contrary, we believe that very few of them, if any, had a knowledge either of Blount's conspiracy, or of general Miranda; but that the projectors of the first scheme led others connected with them to the adoption of the two last.

The idea of a set of men conspiring together, with the intention of transferring a portion of that country of which they are citizens to a foreign power, always carries with it such an appearance of the grossest treason, that it is with extreme difficulty, any paliation for the offence can be suffered. Yet if ever the attempt was pardonable, it was pardonable with several of the members of the Kentucky association. From the public as well as private character of many of those concerned who are personally known to us, we are confident that only the most extreme necessity compelled them to take a part in the treasonable scheme.

It is extremely easy for those to prattle about liberty, independence, and patriotism, who are peaceably seated in the heart of a civilized country, and who never have experienced the calls of hunger, the fatigues of inceasant marching for months together in the woods, and the horrors of an Indian war. But the situation of the Kentuckians at the period when this plan was projected, was very different from a state of peaceable quiet.—After having devoted the best period of their lives, to the establishment of the independence of their country; after having shed their blood in its defence, and submitted to all the ills of the revolutionary war, they saw themselves in the decline of age, unsupported by their country, and forced for a subsistence to traverse a wilderness of nature, where death lay concealed in every bush, and the scalping knife of the Indian threatened them at every step. When to those evils the enmity of the Spaniards was added on one side, and that of the Canadian government on the other; we ought to pause and reflect on their situation. If a parallel is to be found in ancient history, it is the case of the Britons, and their celebrated letter to Actius, imploring the aid of the Romans, may convey some idea of the situation of the inhabitants of this state twenty years ago. The elements of destruction which hung over the Kentuckians, were, it is true, a little different from those which threatened the ancient Britons, but not less tremendous. "We know not (say the Britons) which way to turn us. The barbarians drive us to the sea, and the sea forces us back to the barbarians; between which we have only the choice of two deaths—either to be swallowed up by the waves, or to be butchered by the sword."

Under these circumstances, the cool and dispassionate reasoner will not see it astonishing, if even virtue and integrity themselves, yielded to the plausible proposal of an intriguing and ambitious adventurer.

This was general Wilkinson, the present governor of Upper Louisiana. Destitute of means of supporting a vain and ostentatious parade in life among wealthy settlers; general Wilkinson at an early period sought the woods of Kentucky, in hopes probably of having one day the controul of the state. He settled in the county of Woodford. The property he brought with him did not exceed a few hundred pounds and three or four slaves.—This, however, might have been sufficient for a person of a different character from Wilkinson to have procured all the necessaries of life which the country at that period could afford. But the natural temper attendant on vanity and ambition, soon prompted him to search for another field where wealth was to be more abundant, and pomp and luxury were not to be fettered by the rules of a republican people. With this design, he made an excursion down the Mississippi, in the beginning of the year 1785; his stay was short.—He took another trip in 1786, but previously had had the policy to cause an impression to be made at Natchez, and New Orleans, by proper emissaries dispatched for the purpose, that he was a person of the first influence and consequence in Kentucky and the western country; and could command at pleasure an army of ten or fifteen thousand citizens. Giozo at this period was the Spanish resident at Natchez, a man every way calculated both to be imposed upon and to impose upon others.—The manners and deportment of Giozo and Wilkinson were nearly alike; both fond of shew, mutually lavish of their services and promises of friendship. An understanding of the most intimate nature was therefore soon established between them. A pair of the most beautiful geldings, which Wilkinson bought for the express purpose from Col. Bannister, at Petersburgh, Virginia, were the next spring forwarded to the Spaniard. At the request of Giozo, Wilkinson made out a particular report of the geography, the resources, and population of the state of Kentucky. The inhabitants he mentioned were in a state of the greatest discontent, and even bordering on insurrection; and that they would cheerfully accept the yoke of any foreign power which would aid

them a ſeparation from the union. This report was tranſmitted to Mero, the governor of New Orleans, and by him to the court of Madrid; but the Spaniſh tranſlator in ſome degree betrayed its contents to the earl of Bute, then Britiſh ambaſſador in Spain, who procured a copy of it for his government.

Thus was the ſtate of Kentucky to be ſet up for ſale, and to be courted and intrigued for by two European powers.—Gardoque, the Spaniſh miniſter at Philadelphia, was applied to for that purpoſe on the part of Spain, while lord Dorcheſter, the governor of Canada, was informed with a ſimilar view by the miniſtry of Great Britain. A copy of Wilkinſon's report was tranſmitted to lord Dorcheſter which is probably yet in that nobleman's poſſeſſion; but another manuſcript is preſerved in the private library of the earl of Bute, at his family ſeat of Mount Stuart in Scotland.

1ſt. With regard to the Spaniſh negociation Gardoque commenced his operations by ſounding John Brown, member of Congreſs for Kentucky, then in Philadelphia, on the ſubject. Having diſcovered in Mr. Brown an accommodating diſpoſition towards the Spaniſh government; he directly made propoſals for a ſeparation of the ſtate of Kentucky from the United States, in favor of Spain, on the following conditions, with an aſſurance to Mr. Brown, if they were carried into effect, he himſelf ſhould be raiſed to the dignity of a Spaniſh grandee with a ſuitable penſion for life.

1ſt. That the citizens would be allowed the privilege of their laws, and no reſtraint placed on them in reſpect to religious matters.

2d. That the navigation of the Miſſiſippi would be equally free to the Kentuckians, as to the other ſubjects of Spain.

3. That in all other matters, the Kentuckians would remain on the ſame footing with the Louiſianians.

Whether theſe terms were complied with on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not, but they are narrated in a letter written at that period by Mr. Brown to the honorable Samuel M'Dowel, of Jeſſamine county, one of the circuit judges of the ſtate. Mr. Brown was then ſaid to be on the point of marriage with Mr. M'Dowel's daughter; and it is very natural to ſuppoſe he ſhould embrace the firſt opportunity of informing his intended father-in-law of the honors that were to be conferred on him at the Spaniſh court.

Part of the ſcheme is alſo mentioned in another letter written by Mr. Brown about the ſame time, to judge Muter, the preſent preſident of the Kentucky court of appeals. This letter being obtained in ſome way from judge Muter, was publiſhed about 1789, in the Kentucky Gazette; but only one copy of that paper, we believe, is at this day in exiſtence. It is in the poſſeſſion of col. Bullitt, of Jefferſon county. So careful were the members of the Kentucky aſſociation to have every document which gave light to their tranſactions, deſtroyed.

In corroboration of this ſtatement, we beg leave to give the ſubſtance of a converſation which paſſed between gov. Greenup and one of the editors, who waited upon the governor, in company with another gentleman, for the purpoſe of obtaining information reſpecting the plan. Governor Greenup mentioned that Mr. Brown, ſoon after his return from Philadelphia, related to him in private converſation, the propoſals which had been made to him by Gardoque, which were nearly the ſame with thoſe we have ſtated; that Mr Brown appeared, in a guarded manner, to approve of them; but upon governor Greenup expreſſing his abhorrence at the ſcheme, Mr. Brown never afterwards made any farther communication to him on that buſineſs. The governor alſo obſerved that he had ſeen Mr. Brown's letters to Mr. M'Dowel, and judge Muter, which to the beſt of his recollection correſponded with the private converſation he had with Mr. Brown.

In regard to general Wilkinſon, governor Greenup ſaid, he well remembered that Wilkinſon read in the Kentucky convention at Danville, in 1788, the report or memorial which he gave to the Spaniſh governor at New-Orleans, on the ſubject of the reſources, geography and population of the ſtate of Kentucky, as likewiſe a letter from the Spaniſh governor to Wilkinſon, informing him his memorial had been tranſmitted to Madrid—that this memorial conſiſted of about eighty pages of manuſcript; and that Wilkinſon in the ſame convention made a motion that they ſhould proceed to the formation of a ſeparate conſtitution, independent of the aprobation of the ſtate of Virginia; which motion was ſeconded by judge Wallace now of the court of appeals, and warmly ſupported by all thoſe members who were then ſuppoſed to be engaged in the negociation with Gardoque. Governor Greenup alſo remarked, that he underſtood the negociation with Gardoque had ſo far advanced, that even the names of the ſeveral individuals were mentioned, who were to fill the ſeveral places of honor in Kentucky, under the Spaniſh government; but from the length of time elapſed they had eſcaped his memory. He added, it was his opinion that moſt of the documents which could throw light on this conſpiracy, were deſtroyed; and that if they exiſted, they probably were in the poſſeſſion of col. Todd, who was then ſecretary to the convention.

The proposals of Gardoque having been agreed to by general Wilkinson and his friends; an army was to have been immediately embodied, to have conducted a revolt against the United States in favor of the Spanish monarchy. The command of this army, we are authorized to say, was first offered to general Scott; but the patriotism of this veteran spurned at the proposal. The proffer was next made to gen. **** who was equally indignant at the plan. Wilkinson himself then volunteered the command. The raising of the army was, however, delayed, by the arrival of an agent from lord Dorchester, in Canada, offering terms from the British government. For we suppose it matter-ed little with Wilkinson to what European power the state of Kentucky became subjected, provided he himself received a handsome provision.

The agent of lord Dorchester, was a col. Conolly, a British officer who was taken prisoner in Virginia, during the revolutionary war. The only gentleman he knew in the state of Kentucky, was the late col. Thomas Marshall, father to the present chief justice of the United States. The acquaintance between Col. Marshall and Conolly, had originated in Virginia, when the latter was a prisoner. Conolly entered Kentucky at Louisville, having only for his companion and protector an Indian squaw, of considerable influence and well known among the different Indian tribes, through which he had to pass.—He repaired without loss of time to Col. Marshall's seat in the county of Woodford, only a few miles distant from the plantation on which Wilkinson then lived. He arrived about breakfast, and immediately after taking a repast, opened the object of his visit, and produced the copy of Wilkinson's report, which had been sent to lord Dorchester. The whole of this day, and the greater part of the next, were devoted to the consideration of Wilkinson's report and to the proposal which Conolly was authorised to make to the Kentuckians, from lord Dorchester, which was the following:

1st. That Kentucky, should, with the assistance of England, be erected into an independent state, and the inhabitants enjoy all the privileges of British subjects without taxation.

2d. That the town and port of New-Orleans with the free navigation of the Missisippi, would be purchased from the Spaniards for Kentucky.

Col. Marshall however, terminated the conference by not only refusing directly all aid and interference on his own part, but by assuring col. Conolly, that the Kentuckians, whatever a few ambitious individuals might desire, would never agree to a separation from the United States.

Colonel Conolly, notwithstanding the opinion of Col. Marshall, had hopes, that by the powerful influence of British gold, he might prevail upon Gen. Wilkinson and his friends to break off the negociation with Spain. With this view he waited on col. Muter, now judge Muter, whom he understood was on term of intimacy with Wilkinson.—We have the authority of gov. Greenup, to say that col. Muter told him that upon his expressing doubts to Conolly, as to the policy of a union with Great Britain in preference to Spain, he immediately replied, "Col. Muter, Great Britain can command your country when she pleases; she has at all times an army in Canada, and a fleet in the West Indies."

What conversation took place between Conolly and Wilkinson we know not.—We have only been informed that they were introduced to each other, and afterwards became well acquainted. Col. Conolly continued at Lexington for several weeks together, where he daily received visits from Wilkinson and his friends. His stay probably would have been much longer, had he not been recognized by some of the Kentuckians, who suspecting his visit among them did not proceed from the purest motives, threatened his life. We believe too that those threats would have been put in execution, had not the interference of the lately deceased Major John Crittendon, of Woodford, prevented the accomplishment—The last morning Conolly was in Lexington, major Crittendon breakfasted with him in a private room in a tavern. During the breakfast, a noise was heard in the passage. Major Crittenden suspecting the cause, rushed out at the moment that a huge woodsman with a large knife was attempting an entrance; and happily attempted to pacify the enraged countryman, until assistance was procured. Colonel Conolly after this circumstance, thought it most prudent not to stay longer in Kentucky. He left Lexington a few hours afterwards, attended by an escort which Wilkinson procured for him, and which saw both him and the Indian squaw safely landed over the Ohio at Limestone. Altho' we have mentioned the names of Judge Muter and major Crittenden, we think proper to observe that neither of these gentlemen were, to our knowledge, implicated in the negociation with Spain or England.

Colonel Marshall, after Conolly left him, transmitted immediately an account of every particular to General Washington; and the interesting correspondence which took place between General Washington and Col. Marshall on this subject, we are authorized to say, is at present in the possession of Gen. John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

COURT DISCIPLINE.

THE day on which Madame Napoleone Buonaparte was elected an Empreſs of the French, by the conſtitutional authorities of her huſband's empire, was, contradictory as it may ſeem, one of the moſt uncomfortable in her life. After the ſhow and ceremony of the audience and of the drawing-room were over, ſhe paſſed it entirely in tears, in her library, where her huſband ſhut her up and confined her.

The diſcipline of the Court of St. Cloud is as ſingular as its compoſition is unique. It is, by the regulation of Napoleone, entirely military. From the Empreſs to her loweſt chamber-maid, from the Emperor's firſt aid-de-camp down to his youngeſt page, any ſlight offence or negligence is puniſhed with confinement, either private or public. In the former caſe, the culprits are ſhut up in their own apartments; but in the latter, they are ordered into one of the ſmall rooms, conſtructed in the dark galleries at the Thuilleries and St. Cloud, near the kitchens; where they are guarded day and night by ſentries, who anſwer for their perſons, and that nobody viſits them.

When, on the 28th of March, 1804, the ſenate had determined on *offering* Buonaparte the imperial dignity, he immediately gave his wife full powers, with order to form her houſehold of perſons who, from birth, and from their principles, might be worthy and could be truſted, to encompaſs the Imperial couple. She conſulted Madame Remuſat, who in her turn conſulted her friend de Segur, who alſo conſulted his *bonne amie* Madame de Montbrune. This lady determined, that if Buonaparte and his wife were deſirous to be ſerved, or waited on, by perſons above them by anceſtry and honor, they ſhould pay liberally for ſuch ſacrifices. She was not, therefore, idle, but wiſhing to profit herſelf by the pride of upſtart vanity, ſhe had at firſt merely reconnoitered the ground, or made diſtant overtures to thoſe families of the ancient French nobility who had been ruined by the Revolution, and whoſe minds ſhe expected to have found on a level with their circumſtances. Theſe, however, either ſuſpecting her intent and her views, or preferring honeſt poverty to degrading and diſgraceful ſplendor, had ſtarted objections which ſhe was not prepared to encounter. Thus the time paſſed away; and when, on the 18th of the following May, the ſenate proclaimed Napoleone Buonaparte Emperor of the French, not a chamberlain was ready to attend him, nor a maid of honor prepared to wait on his wife.

In the morning of the 20th of May, the day fixed for the conſtitutional *republican* authorities to preſent their homage as *ſubjects*, Napoleone aſked his Joſephine, who were the perſons of both ſexes, ſhe had engaged, according to his *carte blanche* given her, as neceſſary and as unavoidable decorations of the drawing-room of an Emperor and Empreſs, as thrones and as canopies of ſtate. She referred him to Madame Remuſat, who, though but half dreſſed, was inſtantly ordered to appear before him. This lady avowed, that his grand maſter of the ceremonies, de Segur, had been intruſted by her with the whole arrangement, but that ſhe feared that he had not yet been able to complete the full eſtabliſhment of the Imperial court. The aid-de-camp Rapp was then diſpatched after de Segur, who as uſual preſented himſelf ſmiling and cringing. "Give me the liſt," ſaid Napoleone, "of the ladies and gentlemen you have no doubt engaged for our houſehold." "May it pleaſe your majeſty," anſwered de Segur, (trembling with fear) "I humbly ſuppoſed that they were not requiſite, before the day of your majeſty's coronation." "You ſuppoſe!" retorted Napoleone, "how dare you ſuppoſe differently from our commands? Is the Emperor of the Great Nation not to be encompaſſed with a more numerous retinue, or with more luſtre than a Firſt Conſul? Do you not ſee the immenſe difference between the ſovereign monarch of an empire, and the citizen chief magiſtrate of a commonwealth? Are there not ſtarving nobles in my empire, enough to furniſh all the courts in Europe with attendants, courtiers, and valets? Do you not believe that with a nod—with a ſingle nod, I might have them all proſtrated before my throne? What can then have occaſioned this impertinent delay?"—— "Sire!" anſwered de Segur, "it is not the want of numbers, but the difficulty of the choice among them. I will never recommend a ſingle individual, upon whom I cannot depend; or who, on ſome future day, may expoſe me to the greateſt of all evils, the diſpleaſure of my prince."—"But," continued Napoleone, "what is to be done to-day, that I may augment the number of my ſuite, and by it impoſe upon the gaping multitude, and the attending deputations?"—"Command," ſaid de Segur, "all the officers of your Majeſty's ſtaff, and of the ſtaff of the Governor of Paris, General Murat, to ſurround your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, and order them to accoutre themſelves in the moſt ſhining and ſplendid manner poſſible. The preſence of ſo many military men will alſo, in a political point of view, be uſeful. It will leſſen the pretenſions of the conſtituted authorities, by telling them indirectly: It is not to your Senatus Conſultum, to your decrees, or to your votes, that I am indebted for my preſent ſovereignty: I owe it excluſively to my own merit and valor, and to the valor of my brave officers and men, to whoſe arms I truſt more than to your counſels."

This advice obtained Napoleone's entire approbation, and was followed. De Segur was permitted to retire, but when Madame Remuſat made a curtſy alſo to leave the room, ſhe was ſtopped with his terrible, *aux arrets!* and left under the care and reſponſibility of his aid-de-camp, Le Brun, who ſaw her ſafe into her room, at the door of which he placed two grenadiers. Napoleone then went out, ordering his wife, at her peril, to be in time ready and brilliantly dreſſed, for the drawing-room.

Dreading the conſequences of her huſband's wrath, Madame Napoleone was not only punctual, but ſo elegantly and taſtefully decorated with jewels and ornaments, that even thoſe of her enemies or rivals who refuſed her beauty, honor and virtue, allowed her taſte and dignity. She thot that even in the regards of Napoleone, ſhe read a tacit approbation. When all the troubleſome buſtle of the morning was gone through, and when ſenators, legiſlators, tribunes, and prefects, had complimented her as a model of female perfection, on a ſignal from her huſband, ſhe accompanied him in ſilence, through ſix different apartments, before he came to her library, where he ſurlily ordered her to enter, and to remain until further orders. "What have I done, Sire! to deſerve ſuch treatment?" exclaimed ſhe trembling.—"If," anſwered Napoleone, "Madame Remuſat, your favorite, has made a fool of you, this is only to teach you, that you ſhall not make a fool of me. Had not de Segur, fortunately for him, had the ingenuity to extricate us from the dilemma into which my confidence and dependence on you had brought me, I ſhould have made a fine figure, indeed, on the firſt day of my Emperorſhip.—Have patience, Madame, you have plenty of books to divert you, but you muſt remain where you are, until I am inclined to releaſe you." So ſaying, Napoleone locked the door, and put the key in his pocket.

It was near two o'clock in the afternoon when ſhe was thus ſhut up. Remembering the recent flattery of her courtiers, and comparing it with the unfeeling treatment of her huſband, ſhe found herſelf ſo much the more unfortunate, as the expreſſions of the former were regarded by her as praiſe due to her merit, while the unkindneſs of the latter was unavailingly repreſented as the undeſerved oppreſſion of a capricious deſpot.

Buſineſs, or perhaps malice, made Napoleone forget to ſend her any dinner; and when, at eight o'clock, his brothers and ſiſters came according to invitation to take tea, he ſaid coldly, "A-propos, I forgot it, my wife has not dined yet; ſhe is buſy, I ſuppoſe, in her philoſophical meditations in her ſtudy." Madame Louis Bonaparte, her daughter, flew directly towards the ſtudy, and her mother could ſcarcely, for her tears, inform her that ſhe was a priſoner, and that her huſband was her jailer. "Oh, Sire!" ſaid Madame Louis, returning," even this remarkable day is a day of mourning for my poor mo-

ther!"——"She deserves worse," said Napoleone, "but, for your sake, she shall be released; here is the key, let her out."

Madame Napoleone was, however, not in a situation to wish to appear before her envious brothers and sisters-in-law. Her eyes were so swollen with crying, that she could hardly see; and her tears had stained those imperial robes, which the unthinking and inconsiderate, no doubt, believed a certain preservative against sorrow and affliction. At nine o'clock, however, another aid-de-camp of her husband presented himself, and gave her the choice, either to accompany him back to the study, or to join the family party of the Bonapartes.

In deploring her mother's situation, Madame Louis Buonaparte informed her former governess, Madame Cam—n, of these particulars which I heard her relate at Madame de M—r's, almost verbatim as I report them to you. Such and other scenes nearly of the same description, are neither rare nor singular, in the most singular court that ever existed in *civilized* Europe.

Political.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

(CONCLUDED)

THE committee now assembled, and instructed their chairman to write to the secretary of war for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier, and requesting, at the same time, to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer, the minister stated the force which the U. S. had on the Missisippi and its branches, ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men: that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New Mexico, and transporting troops from the Havanna to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend upon that which would be opposed to us, which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this period the news of the sea fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their W. India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havanna, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the U S. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of N. Orleans and its dependencies.

When the secretary of war's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Bidwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. B) afterwards introduced into the house; viz. a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report which has been printed with the secret journal, and published in all the newspapers. The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain, ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behoved them to consult) required peace, they forebore to recommend offensive measures. They believed it to be our policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favorable occasion of extinguishing the public debt—at once the price of our liberties, and the badge of our ancient servitude. So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The sense of the committee was, neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army. When it is considered that all the protection then and since extended to the country in question consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country (not to mention that these states themselves are amongst the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection, must become manifest to all. Besides the president had no occasion to apply to congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater numbers of these would-be partisans of the militia, refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, (or indeed any other) for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the official recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 58 votes; and the preposition to appropriate———dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee, before their report was made to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the president to open a negociation for the purchase of Florida. A motion was then made by Mr. John Randolph to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, yeas 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman to render the debt which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. This was carried without division. But afterwards, when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation, and the money was left applicable at the discretion of the executive, to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. John Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question; upon the ground, that if congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix the extent to go, and thereby furnish our ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France; that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was overruled. When the bill came under discussion, various objections were urged against it by the same gentleman: Among others that it was in direct opposition to the views of the executive, as expressed in the president's *official* communication, (it was on this occasion that general Varnum declared the measure to be consonant to the *secret wishes of the executive*;) that it was a prostration of the national honor at the feet of our adversary; that a concession so humiliating would paralyze our efforts against G. B. in case the negociation then and now pending between that government and ours should prove abortive: that a partial appropriation *towards* the purchase of Florida without limiting the president to some specific amount, would give previous sanction to any expence, which he might incur for that object, and which congress would stand pledged to make good: that if the executive, acting entirely upon its own responsibility, and exercising its acknowledged constitutional powers, should negociate for the purchase of Florida, the house of representatives would, in that case, be left free to ratify or annul the contract; but that the course which was proposed to be pursued, (and which was eventually pursued) would reduce the discretion of the legislature to a mere shadow: that, at its ensuing session congress would find itself, in relation to this subject a deliberative body but in name: that it could not, without a manifest dereliction of its own principles, and perhaps without a violation of public faith, refuse to sanction any treaty entered into by the executive under the auspices of the legislature, and with powers so unlimited: that however great his confidence in the chief magistrate, he would never consent to give a president so dangerous a proof of it: that his duties as a member of the house, as the independent representative of an independent people, were paramount to every other consideration: and that he would never preclude himself, by any previous sanction, from the unbiassed exercise of his judgment on measures which thereafter were to come before him: that the house had no official recommendation from the executive for the step which they proposed to take, on the contrary it was in direct opposition to its sentiments as expressed in the confidential message; that the responsibility would be exclusively their own: that, if the president deemed it advisable to purchase foreign territory, he was free to enter into stipulations for that purpose, whilst congress would remain equally free to sanction or disapprove such stipulations; or, that if he thought proper to ask for an appropriation for that object, the responsibility of the measure would rest upon him: but when the legislature undertook "to prescribe the course which he should pursue, and which he had pledged himself to pursue," the case was entirely changed: that the house could have no channel thro' which it could be made acquainted with the opinions of the executive, but such as was official, responsible, and known to the constitution; and that it was a prostitution of its high and solemn functions to act upon unconstitutional suggestions of the *private wishes of the executive*, irresponsibly announced by an irresponsible individual, and in direct hostility to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "*Louisiana precedent*," as it was called, formed the only answer, although in the latter stages of the discussion, no reply was attempted. The doors were closed, and the minority, whose motives were impeached, and whose persons were almost denounced, were voted down without debate. In reply to the case of Louisiana, it was said, "that it was no precedent at all: that every argument drawn from that source was utterly inconclusive in the present instance: that no two cases could be more dissimilar: that, except the parties being the same, there was no point of resemblance: that, when Spain withheld from us the right of deposit at New-Orleans, congress had acted on its own instigation alone: they had not been apprized by the executive of any hostile movement on the part of Spain: the territory of the United States had not been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens, within our own jurisdiction, violated: It had not been officially announced to congress, that their "protection, as well as the spirit and honor of our country, rendered the interposition of the national force indispensable:" the chief magistrate of the union had not officially declared that the act of aggression in question, was committed by persons acting by the orders and under the sanction of the Court of Madrid; on the contrary, the house of Representatives had expressed, by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question, had proceeded from the unauthorised misconduct of certain Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the rights of our citizens. On that occasion, Congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court; on this, the fair experiment of negociation had been tried, and "after five months of fruitless endeavor on our part, to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed. It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement, the denial of a conventional right had, at that day roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered, that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to these aggressions of Spain, (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom those offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And, admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which, it was conceded on all hands, was highly desirable to us; yet, what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the refusal on the part of Spain, to "ratify her convention with us, signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for spoliations com-

mitted upon our commerce during a preceding war; —to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobille; for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation by persons acting under the authority of Spain and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty." Nove! The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoliations of a former war; the reiterations of the same practices during the present; the obstruction of the Mobille; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits; all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bill nevertheless passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following message to the senate.

"By the house of representatives, January 16th, 1806.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We transmit you a bill which has passed this house entitled "an act for making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the U. S. and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us to enable the president of the U. S. to commence with more effect, a negociation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean, and Gulph of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will of consequence, consider this communication as confidential." Mr. John Randolph then moved to strike out the words "*river Mississippi,*" and to insert "*bay of Perdido*" upon this ground—that the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, being a part of Louisiana, "such as it was as possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of April, 1803, to the United States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobille, and out of which all our differences with Spain, on the subject of boundary on this side of the Mississippi, had grown) the executive had advanced what they deemed, an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated, having passed a law, erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobille into a collection district, and it was deemed, that the authorizing the president to purchase that portion of the country would, not only be a compromitment of the national honor, but might fairly be considered as a surrender on our part of all pretension to the disputed territory. This motion however was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68. It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this, as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventually pursued were in the minority, (see the secret journal, since published, page 38) But to the message itself, as well as to the general course of proceeding, this strong and, (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue was to be prescribed, not to the senate, but to the president; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Edipus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people: that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the other branch of the legislature, and that even if it were, his duty was to execute the laws, which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained, or modified in any degree whatsoever, by any message from one house of congress to the other: and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation, or recommendation from the president, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark, "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of inferring the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ignorant. As I have said however, this, with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was overruled: and on Thursday the 16th of January, the engrossed bill, with the message, above recited, was transmitted to the senate.

On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its controul, the dispatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those dispatches which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for nearly three preceding weeks, during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, who had hitherto voted with the majority, that the course which they had pursued was wrong. A feeble insinuation was indeed made by certain members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state, that the dispatches had but recently arrived; and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them: from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs to make out duplicates of the papers. But this fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the Secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself that they had arrived the week before Christmas; that is, prior to the 21st of December.

The house of Representatives having resolved to incur an expence for the purchase of Florida, the second member of Mr. Bidwell's resolution to continue for———years, the additional duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem, imposed by the "act, further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," to make good the same, came under consideration. But this proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. J. Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies to raise taxes in conclave: that if the members of that house should once come to levy impositions upon their constituents with closed doors, while the votes which the should give (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal remained concealed from their constituents, there was an end of the public liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their Representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective, and that, however, reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy, or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the imposition of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which that enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage. —The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but, on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax continued: the only ostensible motive is to be found in a message from the Executive of the 14th of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States. *DECIUS*

In a future number, some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great Britain: a subject, which if possible, has been more misrepresented, and less understood, than that of the present communication.

Communications.

NO two men are more feared by the *Cheethamites*, than Mr. NICHOLAS of the senate, and Mr. M'CORD of the assembly. The characters of both have been assailed. We are come to a sad pass, when the talents and virtues of men are dreaded. V.

Last winter the *Cheethamites*, in the city of New-York, fixed on those whom they would make members of the Council of Appointment. Next winter, they will, probably, do the same. Important as this city is, and able as their representatives pretend to be, it is not seen why they should take this business wholly upon themselves. P.

Anecdote.

A gentleman who has a small portrait of Gov. LEWIS, the glass over which the flies had dirtied, ordered it to be cleaned; saying, "Though the *Cheethamites* abuse thee, yet the flies shall not obscure thine image." Happily the shield of his Excellency's character is not of glass, but like that of Ajax, *Sevenfold*. C.

Let Mr. POWERS comfort himself under the stupid remarks made by the democrats, on his anniversary oration, with the following saying of Dean Swift: "It is the sure sign of a genius when all the dunces are up in arms against him." D.

Editor's Closet.

The Rogue's March.

Whatever opinion may be held with respect to the administration of Gov. Lewis, we think that the chief magistrate of a great and respectable state, should be treated with some sort of respect, even by his enemies. At any rate, if he does no *criminal* act, we can see no propriety in treating him as a *rogue*.

When we accused the democrats of this city of having, on the late anniversary, toasted the governor and called for the *Rogue's March*, we knew that no decent or reputable man would dare to deny the fact; we therefore forebore, at that time, to mention the *names* of those who were most clamorous for having the tune. We merely published the anecdote to shew to what lengths party rage would carry some men. We were willing that the authors of this detestable outrage upon decency should be concealed. We wished not to drag them before the world; and hold them up to public scorn. We are confident, that a day will come, when they will feel grateful for our lenity.

The result has been as we expected. No man of character or responsibility, has pretended to deny the charge. Even the Bee (and that is not apt to stick at trifles) has observed the most profound silence on the subject: But a ragged, smutty imp of a paper, published a hundred miles off, by

Serjeant Holt, denies the whole charge, over and over again. We shall not descend so low as to undertake to strengthen our assertion, when merely contradicted by such a thing as David Holt. But, we repeat, let the denial come from any respectable quarter—let any *gentleman* come forward; or, if there is any delicacy about *names*, let an anonymous paragraph appear in the Bee, backed by somebody who pretends to possess a character, and whose name can be given up if necessary—and OUR STATEMENT SHALL BE PROVED.

Hudson, *September 9.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

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YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Hudson Academy, having engaged an accomplished young lady, as an assistant in the Ladies' School, are now ready to receive a few additional pupils in that department. Sept. 9.

MILITARY REVIEW.

On Tuesday last, the Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General TEN BROECK was reviewed by his excellency the Governor. To those better acquainted with military affairs than ourselves (meaning, as a bill of indictment would say, capt. Holt) we leave the task of giving a minute account of the business of the day. We can only say, that, to us the manoeuvres were highly pleasing. The Governor's appearance was splendid, and his deportment dignified and soldierly.—We understand that he left the parade well satisfied with the conduct of the officers and men composing the Brigade.

A French frigate has arrived in the Delaware. Jerome Bonaparte has arrived at Baltimore.

It is reported that our negociations with Spain are broken off.

The report of the execution of 10, and of the imprisonment in the mines of 48 others of the persons captured in Miranda's schooners, is said to be unfounded.

The following account of the late disastrous shipwreck, is copied from the Evening Post, as furnished by Capt. Phelan:—

On Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, as the ship Rose in Bloom, Capt. Barker, from Charleston, S.C. was making for this port, a sea struck her and immediately threw her on her beam ends. The cabin passengers were principally in their births, and the first notice they had of their frightful situation was the rushing of the water down the companion. They had only just time to seek the safety of their lives by getting upon deck, as fast as possible, without a moment to catch at a single article of cloathing. As many as could, got out at the door. Some could not. Of those who did, some found themselves entangled among the bags of cotton that lay to the leeward, and with them were washed over-board.

The number and names of those lost are given below. Among them the fate of General Macpherson excites singular commiseration. Both himself and daughter were washed overboard on their coming out of the cabin; being an excellent swimmer, Gen. Macpherson made the quarter railing, but perceiving his daughter struggling in the waves and just sinking, he plunged into the sea after her, seized her and brought her to the wreck; but was washed himself off a second time, and again he made out to reach the quarter-deck, but his strength was exhausted, and he had not enough left to get on board, even with all the assistance that could be then afforded; he was drowned.

Mr. Booth, another passenger had the astonishing courage and presence of mind to make his way through the water to the after cabin, where was his wife with his little son, to shove up the dead lights, thrust out his wife & son, and to jump out after them. He was in hopes they might get hold of the quarter deck, but it was beyond the power of either. He saved himself, but both wife and son were drowned. All that could save themselves clung to the quarter railing, and it was soon contrived to cut away the masts, by which she righted, but full of water and lying level with the sea. Fifty bales of cotton in the hold prevented her going down.

Twenty-seven persons now found themselves on the wreck, without cloathing or food, or any possibility of getting any. They were obliged to lash themselves on, for the sea run tremendously, and made almost continually a fair breach over them; while the spars and loose ropes and other matters that remained along side, being washed against them, cut and bruised them in a shocking manner. In this situation they remained all Sunday, and Sunday night, during which one or two perished, but about eight o'clock on Monday morning they were spied by capt. Phelan, of the brig Swift, from St. Johns, about 5 miles distant, who immediately hove about, and the wind being light, sent off his jolly boat ahead to their assistance. This boat took off Miss Macpherson, having hardly any signs of life in her, and the Hon. Mr. Rutledge, with one other person. The long boat was then dispatched which took off the remainder. The following is a list of the persons saved:

The People preserved were,
Captain Stephen Barker,
Captain Oliver Champlin,
Hon. John Rutledge,
Miss Eliza Macpherson,
Mr. L. Petroy,
M. Breeman,
Joseph W. Page,
B. Booth,
D Botifeur,
John Davis,
H. Turner,
N. Perry,
D. Crooker.

Seamen.—Benjamin Braylon, W. Van Eighten, John W. Gibbs, Randall Cornell, Lloyd B. Burt, John Hathaway, Wm. Dawson, Lewis Riley, James Quin, Thomas Conly, Wm. Cowan, Baptiste Hajurdie, John Murray, and Henry Davis, the three last men of colour.

The following Persons were lost.
General Macpherson and Servant,
Mrs. Booth and Son,
Mr. Clarke,
James Miller, jun.
Thomas Tait,
Doctor Ballard and Servant,
Mr. Henry Bowering,
Botifeur's Servant,
D. Crooker's Servant.

Steerage Passengers and Seamen—William Whiteledge, John Forka, D. M'Carty, Wm. Robinson, Charles Bryce, Fortune Johnson, John Trusty, Adam Knor, and Harry Kid, the three last men of color.

Of 130,000 dollars in bills and specie, which were on board the Rose in Bloom, less than 20,000 have been saved.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

Since our last, arrivals in this port have brought intelligence from London, down to the 19th of July. Many surmises were in circulation respecting the prospect of peace, between England and France. The speculations of English paragraphists, on this important subject are so extremely vague, it would afford our readers but little or no satisfaction, were we to copy them in detail. The secrecy observed by the cabinet is represented as having so effectually eluded curiosity, that no certain data, whatever, transpired, on which an opinion as to the result could rest. The only facts of consequence, known, are in substance, as follows:

Mr. Oubril has arrived at Paris from Vienna. He was said to have received dispatches from Petersburgh, before he left Vienna. At Paris, the expectation of peace was predominant.

On the 15th and 18th July, it is stated that a constant communication was kept up between the Cabinets of St. James and St. Cloud, and that the British council were deeply engaged in deliberating on the dispatches they received from Paris.

It is stated in a paper of the 19th, that Mr. Basilico the French messenger, had reached Deal, on the 18th; that he immediately embarked, and had proceeded to France.

After publishing these and many other symptoms of an interesting communication between the two countries, the London editors earnestly caution the public against a rash confidence in the probability of peace.

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French influence seems to be acquiring the ascendant in Denmark. That government, like that of the United States, has consented to prohibit all intercouse between its subjects and the Haytians, under severe penalties; thus, like ourselves, becoming a branch of the French executive power.

—

The Dutch Marine manifest a spirit very far from cordial, towards their new French king. It is said, the sailors declare, if force be threatened to effect obedience to the orders of their strange sovereign, they will very quickly *put to sea*.

The embargo on Prussian ships in the ports of France, has been discontinued. Little Gaeta still successfully resists the arms of the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

To Correspondents.

"JUSTICE," who comes forward to vindicate neglected worth, should reflect, that *too much of one thing is good for nothing*.

"CRITICUS"—"POLITICUS," &c deferred until our next.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Claverack, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gepherd, Mr. JACOB ELMENDORPH, of that town, to Miss CHRISTINA VAN DEUSEN, of this city.

The Knell.

In this city, on Thursday evening, Miss ELIZABETH FIDLER, daughter of Mr. Robert Fidler, aged 16.

At Catskill, Capt. ELIHU HART, aged 53.

A child of Mr. Caleb Hobby, of the manor of Livingston, was lately burnt in so shocking a manner by its clothes having taken fire, that it expired within a few hours.

Wreath.

THE SQUIRREL.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

THE Squirrel, with aspiring mind,
Disdains to be to earth confin'd,
But mounts aloft in air;
The pine tree's giddiest height he climbs,
Or scales the beech tree's loftiest limbs,
And builds his castle there.

As nature's wildest tenants free,
A merry forester is he
In oak o'ershadow'd dells,
Or glen remote, or woodland lawn
Where the doe hides her infant fawn,
Among the birds he dwells.

Within some old fantastic tree,
Where Time has worn a cavity,
His winter food is stor'd:
The cone, beset with many a scale,
The chesnut, in its coat of mail,
Or nuts complete his hoard.

Of wise prescience thus possest,
He near it rears his airy nest,
With twigs and moss entwin'd.
And gives its roof a conic form,
Where, safely sheltered from the storm,
He braves the rain and wind.

Though plumeless, he can dart away,
Swift as the woodpecker or jay,
His sportive mate to woo:
His summer food is berries wild,
And last year's acorn cups are fill'd
For him with sparkling dew.

Soft is his shining auburn coat,
As ermine white his downy throat,
Intelligent his mein;
With feathery tail and ears alert,
And little paws, as hands expert,
And eyes so black and keen.

Soaring above the earth-born herd
Of beasts, he emulates the bird,
Yet feels no want of wings:
Exactly pois'd, he dares to launch
In air, and bounds from branch to branch,
With swift elastic springs.

And thus the man of mental worth
May rise above the humblest birth,
And adverse fate controul;
If to the upright heart be join'd
The active persevering mind,
And firm unshaken soul.

MANNERS MAKE THE MAN.

This splendid dress was made for me,
Cries Sugarplum, the saucy cit;
Observers answer, that may be;
But you were never made for it.

Agricultural.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

RAISING OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR,

I WAS, lately, much pleased with seeing a wool-carding machine in operation. It is one of those valuable labor-saving machines that perform the business completely, and much better than it could be done by hand, and at a lower rate.—The rolls will spin faster, make better yarn, and consequently will weave better, and make handsomer and more durable cloth, blankets, linsey, or stockings:—But more wool will be wanted, if it can be so much easier manufactured. Sheep are profitable animals if they are rightly taken care of; and the last winter being favorable, I believe the stock generally increased, in number at the rate of sixty or seventy per cent. The farmer has stables, racks and mangers for his horses, and gives them a plenty of good hay and grain; while not one out of ten provides for housing and feeding his sheep through the winter, in a manner that merits description or imitation; it is therefore hoped, that some short directions on the subject will not be improper, presuming that every farmer will make such additions or deviations as may suit his own fancy.

The sheep house may be situate at the end of the barn, or at the leeward of some shelter; the back side and ends should be built of stone four feet high, and the length thirty or forty feet by ten feet wide; but must be open on the front, which should face to the south-east. A small trough should be set fast to the wall, the whole length of the building, but no fodder-rack. Let the yard in front be well inclosed, in which set a small barrack, and fill it with fine hay, or corn-fodder, well cured and salted:—the sheep will eat of this, when they are hungry, without attendance. Let the flock be always put in during the cold rains in the fall of the year, and generally be kept there in the severe and stormy weather, during the winter, when the ground is covered with snow; and from about New-year's, or rather earlier, give each sheep, every day, a pint of potatoes or turnips, cut small; a gill of fine Indian meal, and a tea-spoonful of fine salt:—Let this nursing be continued until the lambs are two months old; and if the vegetable roots are not to be had in sufficient quantity, the meal may be increased in proportion. By this feeding, the sheep will thrive, even in winter. Their wool will be good, and the lambs fine, large and playful; but then be sure to keep the best ewe lambs for breeders, and not be tempted to sell them to butchers, although they may plead hard, and offer a high price. Let them have ram lambs, fat weathers, and ewes of six or seven years old; and the small-sized, coarse-wooled, and the ill-favored of any age, and rather at a low price than be over stocked. In England a good ram is esteemed of great consequence towards promoting a valuable breed of sheep, while breeding is mostly submitted to chance in this country, and the consequence is a great loss in the whole.

Diversity.

EXTRACT.

MR. JEFFERSON's proclamation against Whitby, reminds us of a ludicrous event that took place at the trial at Westminster of Lord George Gordon, in 1780. One of the short hand writers had clambered up to an elevated station of the hall to take down the proceedings, and with his ink-stand in his button-hole, and his pen behind his ear, was waiting with anxiety for the commencement of the trial, when Lord Mansfield, who had espied him, ordered an officer of the court to take him into custody; the officer looking up at him as a dog does at a cat on a tree, called out, "you fellow come down and be taken in custody" not I says the stenographer, "do you come up and catch me if you can." The poor officer being heartily laughed at, not liking to risque his bones in the attempt, sneaked away and suffered the quill-driver to maintain his station unmolested during the whole trial.

A MAN who kept a tippling house, asked his neighbor what he should put upon his sign—Write, said the neighbor, "*Beggars made here!*"

Terms of the Balance,

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